between *L. Nuttallii* and *L. Wigginsii* is so close as to make generic separation impossible. Similarity between the two species may be noted in a tendency of the flowers to occur in pairs in the leaf axils, in the unequal pedicels of the paired flowers, in the shape, color and pubescence of the corolla, and in the very similar details of the calyx such as the thickening of the margins of the lobe and the nature of the membrane in the sinuses.

Department of Botany,
University of California, Berkeley,
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EBUROPHYTON HELLER: A VALID GENUS OF THE ORCHIDACEAE

Louis O. Williams

Eburophyton Austinae (Gray) Heller, Muhlenbergia 1: 49. 1904. *Chloraea Austinae* Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. 12: 83. 1876. *Cephalanthera oregana* Reichb. f., Linnaea 41: 53. 1876. *Cephalanthera Austinae* Heller, Cat. N. Am. Pl. ed. 2, p. 4. 1900. *Serapias Austinae* A. A. Eaton, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 21: 66. 1908.

In 1876 Asa Gray described an orchid from California which he called *Chloraea Austinae*. *Chloraea* is a genus of orchids occurring in South America from the Falkland Islands north to Peru, with its greatest concentration of species in the Andes of Chile. *Chloraea* occurs mainly in open habitats and quite often in very hard, sterile soil. So far as I know no member of the genus is saprophytic. In the same year, 1876, H. G. Reichenbach described the same species, from a specimen collected by Nuttall, under the name of *Cephalanthera oregana*. *Cephalanthera* is a genus primarily of Europe and adjacent regions but one in which the species are not saprophytic. The third generic name was that applied by Heller in 1904, *Eburophyton,* a name designed to contain the single species in question. In 1908 A. A. Eaton placed the species in still a fourth genus as *Serapias Austinae*. Although the species has no special character to recommend its being placed in this genus it is here that it has been treated most often. Ames in "Enumeration of the Orchids of the United States and Canada" (1924), the most authoritative work yet published on the region covered, placed the species here.

Eburophyton Austinae is at once excluded from *Serapias* by its anther which is attached by a slender filament and is not solidly attached as in *Serapias*. From *Chloraea* it is distinguished by its saprophytic habit, by the lip being divided into an epichile and hypochile, with the hypochile gibbous at the base. From *Cephalanthera* the distinction is more difficult but the scarious nature of the leaves, saprophytic habit and geographical distribution would seem to indicate a separate genus.

Botanical Museum, Harvard University,
Cambridge, Massachusetts,